

WM. CREECH, Secretary.

WIND AT DEAL,  
Dec. 13. S. W.

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2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet Nathaniel Collyer is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Edward Balch. Cornet Charles Scoble, of the 7th dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Nathaniel Collyer.

2d Regiment of light dragoons, Lieutenant Charles Douglas Smith, to be Captain of a troop, vice George Bernard.

9th Regiment of foot, Francis Love, to be Ensign, vice William Roffe.

11th Regiment of foot, John Eason, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice James Little.

29th Regiment of foot, Ralph George Prevost, of the 4th battalion of 60th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Rotten.

31st Regiment of foot, George Napier, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Strang.

65th Regiment of foot, Captain John Watson to be Major, vice John Leger.

92d Regiment of foot, William Thomas Markham to be Lieutenant, vice James Campbell. Robert Stanton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Markham.

93d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Adolphus Dally, of the 17th Regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John Bingley.

John McArthur, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Eyre Evans Crowe's independent company.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, December 13.

Reported his Majesty's answer to their address of thanks of Friday last.

Read several petitions for bringing in appeals from Scotland and Ireland, with other petitions for private bills.

Earl Fitzwilliam then proposed a question, to which he thought a clear answer was necessary, for the credit of Administration. The nation, he said, was at a loss how to reconcile what on a former day had been asserted with respect to the Independence of America, by a noble Lord in that House, when compared with an assertion of one of his colleagues in the other. One being asked, whether their independence was fully and finally allowed, instead of making a reply, had recourse to the Speech, which merely said, that independence had been offered them, and that provisional articles were agreed upon, and to take effect whenever terms of peace should be finally settled by France. Another Member of the Cabinet said, the treaty signed with the American colonies fully and irrevocably acknowledged their independence. This, his Lordship observed, was certainly a most material difference. Yet he could not suppose that they were both equally well informed. To him there appeared an ambiguity in those proceedings, which ought not to be admitted. For what must surounding kingdoms think of men, who acting as Ministers, and being called on, could reply in such opposite terms? Could the nation repose any confidence in them? Would not foreign powers suspect our Councils were guided by duplicity; and while they harboured such a suspicion, was it probable to suppose they would treat with us without using every species of art and chicanery? To prevent, therefore, such an idea of getting abroad, he should request the noble Lord (Lord Shelburne) to inform the House, "Whether the treaty signed with the Americans was a full, unequivocal, and irrevocable acknowledgement of their independence, and a formal renunciation of all authority of the Mother Country? or whether, provided the present negotiation should not come to an amicable termination, the provisional articles would then be void, and we left at liberty to pursue the war against them?" To this he conceived his Lordship would not object to give an explicit answer, especially as he must be himself convinced, that it would not only be satisfactory to the House, but in the kingdom in general.

Lord Shelburne said, that notwithstanding the present mode of attacking Ministers was entirely without precedent, and that the noble Earl's proceeding was out of all order, there being no question before the House, he should not, at present, nor ever hereafter, as had been the case, avail himself of such an opportunity to make a speech, but he would be content to say, however, merely to satisfy the curiosity of an individual, to be tray that truth he was bound to keep. He was of his Majesty's Councils, and therefore could not, without violating the oath he had taken, explain those measures which the noble Earl seemed anxious to have made public. He could not comprehend from what motives, unless to throw impediments in the way of the present negotiations, and to raise an opposition, the noble Earl could wish to pry into those secrets which he had before told him, and would again repeat, were of the utmost consequence to this country; if he would wait but a few days, the whole should be laid before the House for their inspection; they would then have an opportunity of investigating the measures taken by his Majesty's Ministers, and be competent to judge how far they merited censure or applause. Whatever had been asserted by any of his colleagues in another place, it was totally out of all order to introduce it there; for how was it possible for their Lordships to judge for themselves, if the reasons for, or against, advanced in the other House, were thus suffered to be brought forward? He hoped, therefore, the noble Earl was convinced of the impropriety of his question; and that he would not attempt an Opposition, solely for the purpose of embarrassing the measures of Administration.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, he wished not to raise an opposition to any measures or men that were likely to be of service to his country. He was so far, convinced of the necessity of unanimity in all quarters, that it was from that circumstance alone he had been induced to propose his question. He wished to see Administration act as one man, and that no party whatever should have the least room to arraign his conduct; but this he could scarcely hope or expect, while they suffered a contrariety of sentiment to be carried abroad to the public. The noble Lord had thought proper to charge him with proceeding on unauthentic grounds. It was true, indeed, there were no papers on their Lordships' table, but he thought the speech which had been delivered from the Throne, and which the noble Lord ever taught him to consider as the speech of the Minister, sufficiently authentic; nor was that the only one; for he trusted no person doubted the authority of the Secretary of State's letter to the Lord Mayor of London, a copy of which, he believed, had been sent to every principal Magistrate in the kingdom. Here then were two facts for every man to form his judgment upon; and were they less equivocal than the words he had before alluded to?—The honourable Secretary, in his letter, filed the Colonies, the United States, which was a plain acknowledgement of their independence: Yet it had been said in his Majesty's speech, that independence had been offered them, and a provisional treaty had been signed. Now (continued his Lordship) can any one say these two papers contain a similarity?—For, if their independence is not acknowledged, they are still known to us as our Colonies, and not as the United States. If that has been acknowledged,

why are we told that such a thing has been offered? It was easy for the noble Lord in the blue ribbon to explain this matter, and he trusted his Lordship would do it, and not suffer this country to appear in the eyes of every foreign power as a nation of prevarication and duplicity.

Lord Shelburne replied, that it would be much more disgraceful to this country to have it said, that she had chosen ministers, trusted them with her negotiations, and then called them to account for their actions, before they knew what was done or attempted. This was a lightness of temper he hoped never to hear alleged against Great Britain. He was sorry, that the noble Earl should persist in endeavouring to make him divulge the secrets of the Cabinet; it could not be of any service, but might be attended with prejudice. Happy as he always was to explain his conduct to the House, yet he should feel the greatest compunction to enter into a discussion of the treaty now on foot; he hoped, therefore, the Noble Earl would not think he meant him any personal indignity. The matter, he again said, would very soon be laid before the House, and then he should hold it his duty to answer interrogatories. In the mean time, however, he would inform his Lordship, that it was signed and sealed, and that any alteration now could not alter its contents. It was part of the prerogative of the Crown to make peace; and that prerogative should not be thought sufficient, with respect to America, Parliament had passed an act, investing it with full power on that head. Parliament, therefore, had only to see that Ministers had made the best terms in their power, or make them answerable for it; but for the negotiation, it was a subject that did not come under their cognisance.

Lord Derby said, he should be the last man to attempt an infringement on the prerogative of the Crown; yet he could not sit there in silence, and hear the noble Lord treat the other branches of the constitution with so much seeming indifference. Did his Lordship mean to assert, that when the terms of peace were laid before the Houses of Parliament, they had not a right to object to them; and that being rejected, the Crown would insist on its prerogative? Would he be the Minister? Dared he be the Minister to advise such a measure? Or did he suppose the people of this country would ever submit to it?—His noble Friend who had started this business, he was convinced, had done it from the purest motives, not with a wish to know more than was perfectly safe for Ministers to reveal. He had asked a simple question upon a matter which had been brought forward in a speech from the throne, and to which another Member of administration had given an explicit reply. Why then should the noble Lord refuse it, unless he maintained a different opinion, and was not willing to declare it?—He did not conceive there was the least intention of entering into the merits of the negotiation, or even to have mentioned it, had not the noble Lord introduced it himself. But since it had been brought forward, he should take the liberty of saying a few words on its present appearance. There had been two accounts of it sent into the world; one in the shape of the King's speech; the other as a letter from one of the Secretaries of State. These, he believed, no single person who had read them, would lay bare the least resemblance. Might it not then very justly be supposed, that if two Members of the same cabinet put an opposite construction on the same treaty, France and America may state a third, and then the negotiation would be in a fair way of a happy conclusion. Besides this, their Lordships had been told, that on the 6th of December, they should be informed of the determination of the belligerent powers; and whether we should be obliged to continue the war, or were to have peace. The 13th, however, was come, and the noble Lord then says it is improper to enquire about the matter; and that he considers all questions made eight days after the House coming from a time of opposition, with a view to embarrass their measures, and prevent their bringing matters to a speedy conclusion. From this delay he had very little faith in any assertions of the noble Lord, which conveyed an uncertain meaning; and would therefore insist him to inform the House how long was meant by a few days; he would then wait patiently for the time appointed, although he would not even then sit patiently in compliance to the prerogative of the Crown, if it should be peace, and not concluded on the most just and honourable terms.

Lord Shelburne thought the arguments used by the two noble Earls, the most curious he had ever heard before. Those Noblemen, said he, soundly assert, that it would be perfectly harmless to make known those circumstances, which they are totally unacquainted with themselves; while those who do know them, are certain that such discovery would be pregnant with the greatest mischief. If the prerogative of the Crown is to be merely nominal, would it not be better to tell openly, and to wait on his Majesty; tell him you are much obliged to himself and his family for the trouble they have taken, in refusing the kingdom from poverty; but that you think the support of a monarchy, in your government, is very expensive, and of little use; that you are able now to make laws, and judge for yourselves; that you are much obliged to him for what he has done, and that in future you mean to do without him.—Would not that be better than debating here on a matter of speculation, condemning him and his Ministers, without knowing for what, or wherefore?

Lord Townshend said, he could not see any impropriety in the noble Lord's giving a satisfactory answer to the noble Earl's question.—To what did it go? Simply to know how far the treaty with America went, provided the negotiation with France came to nothing? It did not intimate to inquire, in the least degree, what terms they had in agitation to obtain a peace, but what would be the consequence with America only, provided there was not a peace? Questions of far greater importance had been put by the noble Lord when in opposition; therefore he was the more surprised not to hear an explicit answer.

The Duke of Richmond said the House, there was not the least division in the Cabinet; they perfectly understood, and were thoroughly satisfied with each other. They went into Administration to put an end to the ruinous war with America; he had long wished to see their independence fully established;—he felt as much on that being accomplished as any man breathing. They had likewise promised to procure a just and honourable peace; this was in a fair way of being obtained, and he doubted not, would very soon be completed.

Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Derby again got up, and went over pretty nearly the same ground as before; as did Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond. The Dukes of Chandos and Manchester said a few words against Lord Fitzwilliam's question, after which

Lord Grantham moved, that the thanks of the House be

given to General Elliott, for his meritorious service in the defence of Gibraltar. As also to General Boyd, and the rest of the Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines belonging to the garrison. Likewise that the thanks of the House be given to Lord Howe, for his successful relieving the garrison, while a superior fleet was drawn up to oppose him; and to the officers, soldiers, and marines on that important service; all of which passed *hemiue dissentiente*; after which the House adjourned till Friday.

From the London Papers, Dec. 14.

Cadiz, Nov. 26. It is thought that the fleet, composed of 24 Spanish ships, and 22 (or more) French ships, will be ready to sail in the month of January. The troops are to go on board the men of war. The object of this armament remains a secret.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday an express arrived in town from Bristol, with advice of a French Merchantman, one of the St Domingo fleet, being arrived at Minehead. The prize-master reports, that Commodore Elliot fell in with near forty sail, off Brest, and that several had struck before they left them.

Another express arrived yesterday at the Admiralty from Plymouth, giving an account of another of the prizes being carried in there; and that the Commodore had got in between Brest and the whole fleet, and it was imagined he would capture the greater part, if not the whole of them.

Commodore Elliot sailed from Spithead the 17th instant with the following ships, viz. Anson 64, Romney 50, Ariadne 32, Jackall and Rambler cutters.

Extract of a letter, dated Bristol Exchanges Dec. 12.

"We have just received intelligence of a prize from St Domingo, being arrived at Minehead (forced by contrary winds into our channel). The prize was brought in by the following important intelligence: that Commodore Elliot, whole squadron, with the Rainbow, &c. had fallen in with the fleet from St Domingo in the night, and when this prize left them they were in the midst of the enemy's ships, which consisted of about 40 sail, and were met with off Brest, with the wind at E. The prize was taken by the Rainbow."

Last night a report was current at the well end of the town, that advices had been received of the capture of Guadalupe by Admiral Pigot. No official accounts, however, is received of this extent, at any of the public offices.

A letter from Lisbon, by the King George packet, says, that the Queen has given leave for American vessels to enter any of the ports belonging to Portugal; it having been signified to her Majesty that it cannot give any offence to the King of Great-Britain, as he has given them, or is willing to give them, Independence; and the letter says that they cannot come to a better market to dispose of their wheat and flour.

Last night one of the officers belonging to the Alexander, Smith, from London to Africa, arrived in town from France. He brings the following important information: That on the 16th of September, in lat. 34° 45' N. long. 14° 35' W. they fell in with, and were captured by a French frigate, called the Talanta, of 36 guns, in company with six line-of-battle ships, six other frigates, a cutter, a logger, and various armed ships, with upwards of 250 sail of merchantmen under their convoy, the major part of which were bound to the West Indies, some to America, some to the East Indies, and about 15 sail to Africa. Several of the crew belonging to the Alexander were put on board the Alceide and Protecteur, of 74 guns each, which returned to Brest, after escorting this fleet to a certain latitude, and arrived there the 28th of October. The 64 gun ship, which the Argo captured, belonged to this fleet. It is generally supposed that a large number of troops accompanied them, which are intended to join the troops under Don Calvez at Cape Francois.

Yesterday the House of Peers broke up at six o'clock, and adjourned till Friday next.

A motion was yesterday made in the House of Commons, for an account of the quantity of foreign corn and grain imported. Also,

An account of the quantity of bees brewed within the bills of mortality, from the 5th of July 1779 to the 5th of July 1782. And also,

An account of the quantity of malt made from the 5th of July 1779 to the 5th of July 1782.

In a Committee of Ways and Means yesterday in the H. of Commons, came to the following resolutions:

That the duties on malt, rum, cyder, and perry, be continued for 1783.

That 4s. in the pound, land-tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1783.

To be reported this day.

Mr Laurence, some time since confined in the Tower, will certainly be appointed American Envoy to the Court of London.

In case Gibraltar is ceded to the Spaniards, General Elliott is to depart from the government of it some time previous to its being given up. He is to be succeeded by General Boyd, now second in command at Gibraltar. But the Spaniards are not to take possession of it sooner than 24 hours after the British troops have departed from it, and are to fire a gun till the expiration of 48 hours, from the time the English colours are hauled down.

Wednesday, a full Court of Directors was held at the East India House in Leadenhall-street; several commanders of ships now at Gravesend, outward-bound, attending for orders; and some owners to put their accounts. The Court then formed into a Secret Committee, to take into consideration a message from Government, relative to the articles respecting a negotiation for peace, in which the Company's welfare is particularly interested. The business arises from some demands that the Courts of France and Holland have made of places to be reformed in India, under the present negotiation for a general trade, and also for the future regulation of commerce between Britain, France, and the Dutch, whenever a peace shall take place. As far as can be collected, the Directors are to give an answer on Saturday next, as to how far the interests of the Company may be concerned in the cession of these places, and as to the expenses incurred by the Company in prosecuting the war in India, so far as it may concern the powers in amity with France, and by whose machinations and intrigues the said war has been made necessary to be prosecuted by the Company. They are also to lay before Government an account of the sum total of expenses incurred in prosecuting the necessary and accidental war in India, since the capture between France and the British Crown.

At the Court of Directors, held on Wednesday at the East



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India House, 13 Captains took leave, who are ordered to be ready to sail on the first notice.

A Noble Lord, high in office, was heard to say, a day or two since, in the Court of Requests, Westminster, that Ministry had formed the unalterable resolution of maintaining possession of Gibraltar.

The Secretary of State most certainly acted for the best, when he wrote to the Lord Mayor that he should know for certain, by the 5th of this month, whether we should have peace or war; but as things have since fallen out, it were better that his letter had never been wrote; for it is beyond all doubt, and we can pledge ourselves for the truth of the assertion, that difficulties have arisen in the course of the negotiations, that will at least retard, if not totally prevent, the conclusion of a treaty. The consequences is, that men, who, from a prospect of peace, were induced to give 65 per cent. for stock, will find themselves greatly injured if the war continues, as the stocks will certainly fall under 60 before the next loan.

To the honour of the Naval Minister be it recorded, that during the pendency of the negotiation for a general peace, he has not slackened his endeavours for encreasing our maritime power. Whatever grounds there may be for expecting an accommodation, it is certainly wise and politic to provide against all probable contingencies.

Should the pacific professions of France prove deceptive, and calculated merely to amuse us, while she acquires new strength for carrying on the war, the business of this country will be to restrain every nerve in resistance to that and our other European enemies, that we may not only humble their pride and disappoint their ambition, but either recover the allegiance of America, or command an advantageous peace with that country, if it should be found expedient to adhere to the recognition of her independence.

Yesterday, at Goldsmiths, No. 2661 was drawn a prize of 1000 l. No. 2662, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2663, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. And the following prizes of 50 l. each: No. 2664, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2665, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2666, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2667, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2668, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2669, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2670, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2671, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2672, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2673, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2674, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2675, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2676, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2677, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2678, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2679, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2680, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2681, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2682, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2683, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2684, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2685, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2686, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. No. 2687, 1000 l. prize of 500 l. 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**ROYAL GEORGE.**  
ALL Persons entitled to relief from the Subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of his Majesty's ship the ROYAL GEORGE, are desired to apply, with full information of their circumstances and situation, to the Committee appointed at Portsmouth to receive such information, or to Mr William Oddy, Secretary to the Benefactions, at the Merchants Seamen's Office, over the Royal Exchange, London; and those residing in North Britain, who are entitled to relief from the above Subscription are desired to apply to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, or to Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, Bankers in Edinburgh, who will transmit such information as are lodged with them, to the proper office, in order that a just and speedy distribution may be made.  
And all persons in North Britain who chuse to contribute towards the relief of the families of those who suffered by the loss of the Royal George, are requested to pay in their contributions to one or other of the above houses in Edinburgh.

**INN AT HAMILTON.**  
To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first  
THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as last possessed by the deceased William Burns, the proprietor.  
For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Forreth's writer to the signet.  
There is also for sale, a very neat POST CHaise.

**THE Trustees for the Creditors of ROBERT BARCLAY and SON,** Tailors in Edinburgh, having now realised the funds, do desire the Creditors of said Company that are still unpaid, to call on William Spry solicitor at law, Morrieco Court, Canongate, who will discharge what is due. It is also requested of the creditors of the deceased Robert Barclay tailor in Edinburgh, who have not yet lodged rates of their debts, and the vouchers thereof, with the said William Spry, that they will do so on or before the 20th of January next; when it is proposed to divide amongst them what remains of the said Robert Barclay's funds; certifying those who fail to attend to this last notice, that they will be postponed.

**NOTICE.**  
THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of ALEXANDER EWING, Writer in Greenock, upon Wednesday the 11th instant, the said Alexander Ewing made an offer to the creditors who attended the said meeting of a composition of seven shillings and sixpence Sterling in the pound, and to find security to pay the same by two equal moieties in two years, and to grant his bill for two shillings and sixpence more in the pound, payable in three years; which the meeting declined accepting of, or concerning measures for their interest, as a fifth part of the creditors were not present.  
The meeting therefore desired, that an advertisement should be inserted in the Glasgow and Edinburgh newspapers, calling a meeting of the said Alexander Ewing's creditors, upon Tuesday the 24th instant, at twelve o'clock, within his house in Greenock, when it is expected the creditors, or their duly authorised agents, will attend, in order that they may accept of the said composition, or to adopt such other measures as they shall deem meet for their interest.  
Greenock, December 11, 1782.  
Not to be repeated.

**Lands and Coal in Mid-Lothian to Sell.**  
To be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Friday the 24th day of December 1782, at six o'clock afternoon.  
The Lands and estate of MONKTOWN, lying in the parish of Inverclyde, and three of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duty of the lands of Castlelands, and the Coal (whereof there are many seams of an excellent quality) in both the lands of Monktown and Castlelands. There is a convenient mansion-house on the lands, situate in a most pleasant country six measured miles from Edinburgh, two from Dalkeith, and two from Monklands. The leases being expired, the purchaser may have immediate possession. The present yearly rent is upwards of 400l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal, for which the proprietor formerly drew 300l. per annum. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 765 l. 10s. 3d. Scots.  
The title-deeds, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of Alexander McKennie writer to the signet. Any person inclining a private bargain before the day of sale, may commune with James Colquhoun, Esq; one of the principal clerks of session, or the said Alexander McKennie.

**SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.**  
To be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh upon Friday the 20th of December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.  
I. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 330 l.  
II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morison's Close, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed-chambers, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1200 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90 l.  
III. A HOUSE, being the second Storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the West, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the Close, possessed by Mr Bow merchant. Upset price 160 l.  
For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

**SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.**  
To be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next, THE DWELLING-HOUSE, being the westmost house in Teviot-Row, consisting of a half sunk Storey, a dining-room Storey, a bed-room Storey, with kitchen, garrets, cellars, and conveniences for servants, with the garden behind the same, and a considerable area to the west of the house, all as presently possessed by John Wood, Esq. This house is pleasantly and conveniently situated, and is very substantially finished.  
Also, the BRITISH COFFEEHOUSE, situated upon the north side of the High Street, Edinburgh, entering by a fair from the High Street, with the large Dwelling-house behind the same, communicating with the coffee-room, and also having an entry from Borthwick's Close, with the cellar thereto belonging, entering from the Old Assembly Close, all as presently occupied by John Elliot.  
Also, the SHOP and BACK SHOP belonging thereto, in Forgie's land, nearly opposite to the Cross well, on the north side of the High Street, Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Messrs. John and Elphinstone Balfours bookellers; also, the LARGE AUCTION-ROOM or WARE-ROOM, in the east wing of the New Exchange, Edinburgh, measuring 24 feet in length by 20 1/2 in breadth, and entering from the High Street of Edinburgh, as the same is presently possessed by the said Messrs Balfours.  
Also, the SHOP and ROOM in the front of the east wing of the New Exchange, entering by a fair from the High Street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Robert McGachen hatter, and presently possessed by Robert Hay auctioneer.  
If the above-mentioned dwelling-house in Teviot-row, and shop possessed by Robert Hay, are not sold, the same are to be let, and may be entered to at Whitsunday next.  
The tenants in each of the above possessions will show the same any lawful day.  
For particulars apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

**SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.**  
To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.  
The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq; his Majesty's printer and stationer for Scotland, viz.  
1. The Lodging within Kincaid Court, Cowgate, as lately possessed by the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, at the upset-price of 300 l.  
2. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Robert Pitcair, at the upset-price of 100 l.  
3. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Mr Cruickshank, at the upset-price of 160 l.  
N. B. The above three lodgings, with the green bank behind them, will be first exposed together at the upset-price of 525 l.  
4. The Lodging in Kincaid's new Land fronting the street, being the first flat above the shops, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, presently occupied as the house and window tax office. Upset-price 180 l.  
5. The Lodging, being the second Storey of said new land, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Mr Macween. Upset price 320 l.  
N. B. That part of the above two lodgings to the west of the turnpike is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan.  
6. The Lodging, being the third Storey of the said new land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Alexander Pitcair. Upset price 110 l.  
7. The Lodging, being the fourth Storey of the said new land, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, and large garret, presently possessed by Mr Brown. Upset price 144 l.  
For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

**SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c. IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES. Upset Prices Reduced.**  
To be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d of January 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.  
I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, and PATRONAGE of the united Parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarro; the Farm of KIRKPATRICK, and the Lands and Estate of SHAW, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarro, and thire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000 l. Sterling.  
II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and thire forsaidd. To be exposed at 5000 l. Sterling.  
If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaw, do not sell together, they will be exposed in the following lots, and, for the encouragement of offerers, at the following low upset-prices:  
LOT I. The Barony of CLOSEBURN, to be exposed at 43,000 l.  
LOT II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, to be exposed at 1550 l.  
LOT III. The Lands and Estate of SHAW, at 6300 l.  
The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 3360 acres; and the free rent for the year to Whitsunday 1781, after deduction of public burdens, was about 1800 l. exclusive of the lime-quarries.  
The Woods upon this estate are extensive and valuable, consisting of about 270 acres, whereof 180 is mostly oak, one half twenty years old, the other lately cut; 50 is fir and other timber near and around the mansion-house, all full grown, being above 50 years old; and the remaining 40 acres is thriving plantations of young firs on the farms of Campbell and Lakehead. The oak woods, at the last cutting, sold for above 2300 l.  
The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heart, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.  
Near the middle of the Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides affording a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.  
The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moor; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.  
It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufactures of the country.  
The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.  
These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.  
The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof above 3000 merks holds bleach of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties; and the proprietor has right to the tithes.  
The Farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected between the barony of Closeburn and the lands of Shaw: it is a very large and a very improvable farm, consisting of 429 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 13 years old, very thriving.  
This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a very cheap bargain; and since that time about 220 l. has been laid out for building, inclosing, and liming.  
The Lands of Shaw are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good Salmon-fishing in that river; and they march with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.  
There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.  
These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.  
The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Seart. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and so almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Borcholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.  
The present rent of Borcholm and Bogrioch Park is 138 l., and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitsunday 1782, at 60 l. under reservation as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, about twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.  
William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rentals, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rental will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdonald, at Dumfries, factor on the estate; who will also show the lands.  
For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

**SALE OF LANDS.**  
To be SOLD by Private Bargain, THE Towns and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and Lands called MURTOWN, lying within the united parishes of Logie and Perth, and shire of Forfar, these lands consist of above 500 Scots acres, mostly arable, divided and inclosed. There is upon the premises a convenient mansion-house and offices, and a well-flocked pigeon-house; also two excellent farm-steads, all built with stone and lime, and slated. Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montrose, and nearly the same distance from Brechin, which considerably increases their value.  
The title-deeds are in the hands of William J. Elliot, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and persons inclining to purchase may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Esq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Greenhill, at Beauchamp, or Mr Leslie, either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

**BY ADJOURNMENT.**  
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN.  
Within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th day of December 1782, at half an hour after six o'clock afternoon.

**THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN.**  
CAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Fossdon, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firbills bear, and 472 l. 5s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn Craigmiltoun, Gossie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds. The estate consists of the following extent of acres, viz.

Infield land,	771	1	0
Outfield,	525	3	16
Grass and pasture ground,	513	1	7
Hill and moor ground,	1386	1	12
Plantations,	13	0	24

Total extent in Scots land-measure, 3709 3 19  
Most of the farms on the estate are set in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them inclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-stone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of rising from the inexhaustible moorles upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pastures for black cattle and sheep, and those below are close rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cut for that purpose. The arable lands are in general inclosed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaser inclines he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of moor-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at present uncultivated, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles from the Grampian hills, which abound in all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well stored with fruit-trees. There is about thirteen acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beech, from twenty-five to thirty years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires, in part is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, let to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have twenty-two acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called the Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a year's warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market-towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good. The rental of the lands, profits of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh; Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaser inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, on his giving good security for it; and any person inclining to treat for the purchase by private bargain, will please apply to the said William Tytler any time before the day of sale.

**A Recent and Most Extraordinary Cure,**  
Authenticated by Mr CHARLES FLEEMING, Surgeon, at Irvine, near Edinburgh, Scotland.  
To Mr NORTON, Surgeon, Golden Square, near Piccadilly, London.

S I R,  
I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that William Gage is perfectly cured (by the use of your Maredant's Drops) of a most inveterate scorbutic humor. His case was as follows, viz.—When about sixty years old, he was taken with a most violent inflammation in his right leg, being then in Dublin, and not applying for proper assistance, it tended to suppuration. When I first saw him, he had a large acrimonious discharge, affecting the external ankle both above and below, which extended down the back of the foot. It would be too tedious to describe the whole progress of this sore. Suffice it to say, that, notwithstanding all the care and pains I took, it turned out the most corrosive ulcer I had ever seen, though I served in the navy five years, and most of that time in the West Indies. I endeavored to rectify his habit of body, which was evidently very bad; for, besides the ulcer, he was covered almost totally with a leprosy scurf, by a course of antiscorbutic and antiseptic Medicines, with Bark, Lime Water, &c. all to little purpose. I likewise tried him with Mercury, and afterwards with sea-water, both to drink and bathe with, to no better success. He was in a most deplorable state, till, by my advice, he took your medicine. I think this cure is one of the strongest testimonies of the superior efficacy of your drops, for old obstinate ulcers that can be, as to my knowledge, every thing else had failed.

I am, with esteem,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
CHARLES FLEEMING.  
These Drops are sold in square bottles, by Mr NORTON, Surgeon, Golden Square, London; and at his country-house, at Smallhythe Green, near Haulflow, at Half-a-Guinea and Six Shillings each, with the following inscription on them, viz. JOHN NORTON, ONLY PROPRIETOR AND AUTHORITY OF MAREDANT'S DROPS. Each Bottle is wrapped in a folio bill of directions, signed by Mr NORTON, in his own handwriting. The Half Guinea Bottles are sold at his houses only.

N. B. Beware of Counterfeits.  
By Mr NORTON's appointment, the Six Shilling Bottles are sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. Edinburgh; Messrs Leslie and Co. Druggists at Aberdeen; Messrs Munro and Son, at Perth; and by Mr Angus Macdonald jeweller at Glasgow.

Where may likewise be had, VANDOUR'S PILLS, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per box, so efficacious in Nervous Complaints.

FENDON'S NERVOUS DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle. As also, WACE'S ASTHMATIC DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.